



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1880.

What the country is going to do for General Grant, and what General Grant is going to do for himself, are the two questions about which the curiosity of the American people is now excited.

The Lynchburg Advertiser very truly remarks that "if every Virginian felt it his patriotic duty to do all he could for Lynchburg, Alexandria, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Danville, giving preference only locally, we should have a dozen large and prosperous cities, and a score of large inland towns."

Mr. Hayes, with singular lack of wisdom, advises Congress not to legislate for territory belonging to a foreign country—The United States of Colombia—but to legislate adversely to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien. One of his cabinet, however, Secretary Thompson, says he will accept the presidency of the American portion of the company that is to construct that canal. In this respect Mr. Thompson presents a favorable contrast to Mr. Hayes, but he may do that and still be very far from being a great man.

When the subject of the Panama Canal was first revived, Secretary Thompson was one of its most emphatic opponents. He asserted that the Monroe doctrine applied to the canal and would prevent the construction of the canal by the means proposed, and went so far as to establish naval stations to guard its approaches. He has now been offered \$25,000 a year to act as president of the American and construction portion of the company that is to build the canal, and, presto, all his objections vanish at once; he accepts the position, and will exert his utmost endeavors to make the canal a success. There never was a more patent illustration of the power money has to change a man's opinion.

How is this? A short time ago General Mahone, who is the Richmond Whig, said he was not only a democrat, but a Virginian and Southern man, to boot. The same quality now calls the democrat of the South and all Virginians Thugs and demons, and wants them "disciplined" by the force of the national government. As reasonable men don't desire evils and misfortunes to fall upon the party to which they belong, and to upon the people with whom they are in sympathy, the General was not sincere when he gave expression to his views two or three weeks ago, or else, a great and radical change has come over the spirit of his dreams since then.

On the subject of the capitation tax the Richmond Whig goes many bow shots beyond the radicalism of Mr. Hayes, Attorney General Devens, the radicals of many Northern States, and the radical members of the elections committee of the United States House of Representatives, all of whom concede that, according to the Constitution of the country, the States have the power of prescribing the qualification of voters. The Whig, however, a newspaper printed in Virginia, and professing to be a democrat, if not a Bourbon, journal, maintains that a capitation tax in Virginia is unconstitutional, and a refusal to abide by the results of the war. Such a tax is imposed in many republican States, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for instance, and is unquestionable even to the most ultra radicals thereof, but its existence in Virginia, even though the amount raised by it is appropriated to the support of public schools, according to the Whig, is a violation of the laws of the nation, and should be abolished by national force. Such a mode of abolition the Whig asserts would be in accordance with the spirit of liberal democracy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Dervish Pasha is taking steps to disarm the Albanians.

The keepers at Constantinople of Col. Comeraffo's assassin declare him to be insane.

A Paris dispatch says the demand for Panama canal shares necessitates the allotment to one third.

Mr. Gladstone's circular to members of Parliament gives assurance that the important business on hand will be entered upon at once.

Rev. T. Pelham Dale, the ritualist rector, imprisoned for disobeying the English Ecclesiastical Court, has been released on bail pending further consideration of his case.

Haslan states that he does not wish to quit England until a fortnight is satisfied. He will therefore row Boyd a fortnight after his match with Laycock for £500 a side.

Judge Fitzgerald, one of the Irish justices who has received a threatening letter, complains bitterly of such an outrage after twenty-seven years on the bench.

The Madrid Imperial says: "If the United States will consent to reduce the duties on Cuban sugar and Spanish fruit, Spain will reduce the duties on American cereals and flour. A Garibaldi, who recently arrived at Athens, has proposed to the government, on behalf of Menotti Garibaldi, the formation of a Garibaldi corps of 7,000 men in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey."

Lord Grosvenor has written a letter to Minister Lowell upon the fishery troubles, in which he defines the position of the English government upon the Fortune Bay question, and proposes a conference with the United States authorities for a clear interpretation of the terms of the Washington Treaty.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Forbes & Allen vs. Hagaman, and Forbes & Allen vs. Graville. Argued by Hon. George D. Wise and John H. Gay, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and Joseph Bryan and John B. Young, Esq., for defendants and submitted.

We know a girl who will wrestle with a croquet mallet in the hot sun for hours and not complain. But just ask her to hold on to the wooden end of a mallet for a few minutes and he'll have a fit.—Stillwater Lumberman.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Danville is to have another extensive tobacco warehouse.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of this State will assemble in Richmond, at St. Albion's Hall, on Monday.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is to deliver a lecture in Richmond next week at "Thomas Jefferson."

Dr. B. Arbogast, of the Valley Institute, Winchester, is in a very low state of health, with but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. George Groz, one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Fredericksburg, died on Friday last, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Because of the lateness of the season and for other reasons, Bishop Whittle has concluded to recall his appointment, except those for Trinity, Chesterfield and Chester.

J. S. Morris, of Lynchburg, shipped to Philadelphia, a few days ago, 226,350 pounds of barytes, the largest single shipment of this mineral ever made from Virginia.

The widow of Gen. E. B. Sumner died at Charlottesville, on Thursday. She was the mother of two sons in the regular army, and of four daughters, all married to army officers.

The engineers of the Shenandoah Valley railroad were in Salem last week, with the view of surveying several different routes for the proposed extension of their road from Buchanan to some point on the Massanutts division of the Midland road.

The Attorney General has written an opinion in which he sustains the claims of Mr. Scott, storekeeper of the penitentiary for commissions of two and a half per cent. upon all money received by the State from the hire of convicts for manufacturing purposes within the walls of the prison.

Mr. Charles G. Bennett, who resides on his farm about two and a half miles from Manassas, has sunk a shaft two hundred feet deep on his farm, and the indications are of sufficient interest to demonstrate the existence of magnetic iron ore in considerable quantities. Mr. Bennett intends to prosecute the work in the hope of making it profitable.

In the Corporation Court of Danville yesterday the trial of John W. Ramsey for the murder of Dennis Moreney in October was commenced. It occupied the court all day and until a late hour at night. The evidence was all taken and argued before the jury. Today the argument will be continued. During the opening speech of James Blackwell, attorney for the Commonwealth, he was vehemently contradicted by John E. Ramsey, a brother of the accused, sitting within the bar. The court immediately sent him to jail and fined him \$25 for contempt.

Mr. S. Sprigg Campbell, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Richmond, died yesterday in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Campbell had a bright mind, and was a most generous companion, while his business qualifications were undisputed. The deceased was born in Wheeling, was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and during the war was Second Lieutenant of artillery when he was severely wounded. After the war he was connected with his father in the broker's business, under the firm name of Parker, Campbell & Son. Subsequently he was business manager of the Richmond Equivator. Three years ago he was associated in business with his brother-in-law, J. L. Schoolcraft, under the firm name of Campbell & Schoolcraft, stock and exchange brokers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ober F. Winchell, the head of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, died at New Haven, Ct., yesterday, aged seventy-one years.

Charles G. Loebner, of Pittsburgh, has invented an air ship, with which he proposes to navigate the upper region with a speed rivaling that of the eagle.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, who has tendered his resignation, has been ordered to settle his accounts as disbursing officer, after which his resignation will be promptly accepted.

A what builder from Baltimore, with about seventy-five skilled workmen, has gone to West Point to repair the wharves of the Richmond and York River Steamboat Company, recently destroyed by fire.

Secretary Thompson left Washington yesterday for New York. It is said by intimate friends of the Secretary that his visit is for the purpose of consultation with the gentlemen there who are interested in the Panama Canal Company relative to his acceptance of the presidency of the American branch.

Among the communications laid before the House of Representatives yesterday by the Speaker was one from M. Gambetta, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, for an exchange of documents between that body and the House; also, one from the Smithsonian Institution for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the new museum building. The House adjourned till Monday.

James McLaughlin, of Jefferson County, Pa., was found recently, coated in ice and shrouded in snow, by some hunters in the mountains northwest of Clearfield. A revolver was found by his side, and he is supposed to have committed suicide. He had been previously seen in the neighborhood in his stocking feet, and evidently insane. Nearly \$1,000 and a fine gold watch were found in his pockets.

As stated yesterday, the office importing house of Bawie Dush & Co., New York, has suspended. The firm was in the syndicate with Arnold & Co., of New York, and Kimball, of Boston. The liabilities are estimated at \$1,400,000, of which about \$200,000 is due to private bankers, upon importations of coffee, letters of credit, etc., and about \$1,200,000 of notes and open accounts, chiefly held in New England.

In a speech at Dover during the presidential campaign Senator Bayard, cited the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who were compelled to refund the government \$307,000. Mr. Bayard was reported as having described the case as follows: "When that interview took place two distinguished gentlemen were present, the senator from New York, among others, Mr. Conkling; also Mr. Noah Davis, the district attorney; Mr. Arthur, the collector; Mr. Jayne, the spy or spy-master, they called him; all were present. Mr. Boutwell, that distinguished financier, who was Secretary of the Treasury, was there also, and they all stood around this unhappy merchant, who had given his \$250,000 subscription to Gen. Grant. This president of the Young Men's Christian Association, this member of the Union League, and this president of the Chamber of Commerce; he thought all that would protect him. Not much—not much. They took from that man's pocket in one sum \$267,000 in money, and they divided it among themselves. (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, this is no exaggeration or figure of speech. There it stands upon the record, and I want to tell you it is a thing of which I have knowledge and means of knowledge." Secretary Boutwell, Vice-President elect Arthur, Senator Conkling and Judge Noah Davis have all died.

Senator Bayard denies ever having made the charges attributed to him, and says that on the 15th of November last, when his attention was called to the report, he then denounced it as false.

Thread for glass cloth, now made at Pittsburgh, is drawn out of a molten bar by means of a rapidly revolving wheel at the rate of two thousand yards a minute. The weaving is done with looms, about the same as with silk.

Western Union Telegraph stock took another tumble yesterday, and in a few days we shall hear that Jay Gould has made one more big deal.

Another of Judge Hughes' Decisions.

In this case, which was argued two weeks ago, Judge Hughes yesterday morning delivered the following decision:

United States vs. David H. Kindred.

This indictment charges the defendant with unlawfully and corruptly endeavoring to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia in having, upon a warrant sued out by one William Myrick, dealt with J. P. Davis, a witness under recognition in the United States Court, in the manner set forth in the indictment—that is to say, the indictment, after setting out the facts connected with the warrant, including whipping and unlawful imprisonment, charges that Kindred did issue said warrant of arrest and did impose said sentence upon the said Davis to influence and obstruct him as a witness in said court of the United States, and with the further intent to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in the said court.

There is a motion to quash the indictment for want of jurisdiction; to demur to the indictment based on the same ground of defense; and a special plea in bar setting out that Kindred in all that he did acted as a judicial officer, and claiming that he acted only as such, and that he is exempt from trial because his act was judicial and not only a private act, but a suit for appeal to jurisdiction, and if he so acted, he is amenable only to the authorities and courts of Virginia, and is not amenable to trial and punishment by any court of the United States. To this plea there is a demurrer by the United States.

It is not pretended, if there were no charge of willful malfeasance or corruption here, but only of erroneous action by the justice of the peace in his judicial capacity, that the court of the United States would have jurisdiction to review the erroneous judgment committed in the discharge of a judicial function. Furthermore, although justices of the peace and all judicial officers are liable to indictment or arraignment in some manner for corrupt acts committed in the exercise of their judicial functions, yet it is not pretended that a court of the United States may try an indictment brought for any such corrupt judicial act against judicial officers of the State. The United States Court has no such general power.

But it is contended by the United States that if a law of Congress, passed as constitutional and proper for carrying into effect any necessary provision is a judicial officer of any State, even though he be a judicial officer of a State, such person is amenable to prosecution in a United States Court for such offense.

The Government may establish a postoffice system, do all acts necessary to conducting it efficiently, pass laws for punishing depredations upon the mails, and empower its courts to enforce those laws. So it may establish a customs system, an internal revenue system, a judiciary system, and do other things especially authorized by the national Constitution; and it may try all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers granted by that instrument.

The peculiarity of our Federal Government, distinguishing it from all other confederacies previously existing, and from the confederacy of 1870 to 1879, which existed under the old articles of confederation, is that it is empowered to act upon individuals in the States in the exercise of the power that have been devolved to, and is not limited in its powers to demand upon the constituent States in their corporate capacity. Its laws affect individuals, its authority controls individuals, its courts deal with individuals, its courts have cognizance of individuals. And, as the law is not a respect or persons, if any individual willfully and corruptly violates a law of Congress it will be necessary to call him to plead that he is exempt from accountability by reason of his being an officer of a State, and did the act with which he is charged as an officer of the State.

It is very true, as has been decided in the cases cited at bar by defendant's counsel, that State officers are exempt from trial by the operation of certain laws of the United States. A State officer's salary, for instance, cannot be taxed by the United States, because the power to tax would carry the power to destroy, and is incompatible with the unity which should subsist between the Federal Government and those of the States. That any general law of Congress taxing salaries should be extended to the salaries of State officers is so excluded to the salaries of State officers. [See Collector vs. Day, 11 Wallace, 125.] So, a State officer, appointed under State law, responsible to State Courts, and charged with duties and service to the State, is not in general liable to process from United States courts requiring him to perform positive duties imposed by laws of Congress. [See Kentucky vs. Davis, 24 Howard, 107.]

But I am sure that these and like cases which have been decided, and were cited by defendant's counsel, none of them go to the extent of deciding that a State officer who willfully and corruptly violates a law of Congress passed for any of the constitutional purposes which have been indicated in *quid* State officer, clothed with impunity for his crime and exempted from punishment.

The laws of the United States operate upon individuals without any reference to general to their relations to the State. The accident of their being State officers does not in general affect their liability as citizens to the ordinary process and jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; and, as before said, if they commit crimes against the United States, they are punishable for such crimes.

Now, in the present case, a law is charged to have been violated which is necessary and proper to securing the efficient administration of their functions by the courts of the United States. There could be no proper administration of justice if the strong and influential were at liberty to arrest, imprison and detain them from attendance as witnesses before the United States courts. Congress has constitutional power to pass laws proper for preventing the commission of this offense, and the plea and demurrer of the defendant virtually admit that he would be amenable to these laws but for the fact that he, in the case complained of, was acting in the judicial capacity of a justice of the peace of the State of Virginia.

So that the only question for consideration is, Whether a justice of the peace of a State may, in the exercise of his office, willfully and corruptly violate a law of the United States? If this indictment merely charged the defendant with an erroneous judgment it could not be sustained; for errors committed even by a humble judicial officer as a justice of the peace cannot be reviewed, corrected, or punished by indictment in any court, but must go up to an appellate court for correction on appeal or writ of error.

But this indictment charges a willful and corrupt motive and action on the part of this justice; charges an offense which is especially made punishable by a constitutional law of Congress passed in 1831.

That justices of the peace and all judicial officers are punishable at common law for corrupt conduct in their judicial offices when so corruptly charged by indictment, is too well settled to need argument. The case of *Jacobus vs. The Commonwealth* (2 Leigh 709) is an illustration in which the courts have recognized this liability in the State of Virginia.

So, the only question is, Whether justices are liable under an act of Congress to indictment for a statutory offense, charged to have been committed willfully and corruptly. I think, after what has been said, that this proposition is too plain for argument, and I will overrule the defendant's demurrer, deny his motion to quash, and sustain the prosecution's demurrer to the plea.

After the delivery of the opinion District Attorney Lusk asked leave of the court to enter a nolle prosequi in the case. He asked it on the ground that as W. H. Pond, the person who was primarily charged with the offense of intimidating the witness Davis upon which stronger evidence than exists against Kindred had been acquired, he thought it useless to put the present case before the petty jury.

[COMMUNICATED.]

If the gentleman who, under the signature X. Y. Z., attacked a man who is too ill to defend himself, had stuck to facts, this commotion would have been unnecessary. Joseph H. Young was not removed because he was subject to vertigo, nor has the Hydrantless S. R. E. Co. expressed either approbation or disapprobation of his removal. As to the efficiency of that company, let the property holders and insurance agents judge; it has evidently been too efficient for X. Y. Z., whose this diatribe does not concern one who, for several years past, has been engaged in the effort to make it less so. That there should be an engine on town is evident; why there is not, perhaps X. Y. Z., or his particular friends, can best explain. RICHARD L. CARNE, Vice President Hydrantless S. R. E. Co.

Meteorological for November, 1880.

This has been a varied month; some quite warm and very cold days, and upon the whole more than three degrees below the average for the past ten (10) years. 1873 and 1876 were a trifle colder, but all the rest considerably warmer. The coldest morning was 13° on Nov. 24; the warmest day was the 5th, 65°; mean temperature 42°. The barometer ranged higher than the highest extreme, being at the highest point 30.35 inches; mean 29.87 inches. The month has been a dry one; only 1.10 inches of rain, although we had much cloudy weather and slight rains. It totally cloudy days and rain fell on 11 days.

Alexandria, Va. C. GILLINGHAM.

Mr. J. Esler, 210 Chestnut St., Harrisburg, Pa., says: I have been afflicted with rheumatism for five years, and for two years have had a sore on my leg the size of a silver dollar, which nothing would heal. St. Jacobs Oil cured the rheumatism and healed the sore.

Coughs—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with uniformly increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few simple remedies of the age. The Troches—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring, in a few days, when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Speakers and singers find these Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT, however long continued, or of the most obstinate nature, results in an incurable BRONCHITIS. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Dec. 11. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Alexander, J. W. Lucas, Carter
Brown, Wm. Padgett, Mrs. Ellen
Brown, Wm. Padgett, Mrs. Ellen
Cooz, Mrs. Julia Paine, Lewis, Eli
Cooz, Mrs. Julia Paine, Lewis, Eli
Foster, Miss Lulu Smith, Mrs. Eliza
Grant, Miss Lulu Smith, Mrs. Eliza
Grant, Miss Lulu Smith, Mrs. Eliza
Johnston, Miss Lucinda Washington, Chas
King, Miss Louie
Lewis, McKENZIE, P. M.

DIED.

At his residence, near Oakley's station, Fauquier county, Va., on the night of the 1st inst., WILLIAM HEARLY, in the 67th year of his age.

In Memoriam.

Nov. 5th, 1880, was ended the earthly pilgrimage of Mrs. ANN ELIZA BRACKETT, the amiable wife of Professor R. L. Brackett, Western Maryland College, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas McCormick, an honored minister of the Maryland Annual Conference, M. P. Church, of which he bore the very few surviving founders.

Mrs. Brackett was a lady of rare excellence; a woman of gentle, trusting, reliable, amiable. Gifted with a clear mind, serene temper, soft voice of the compass, correct taste for pure, soft music, an ever cheerful smile, winning personal appearance, her society was attractive, influential for good, and a treasure to those who possessed her acquaintance and affection. A consistent Christian and faithful member of the M. P. Church, she adorned the doctrine of God her Savior; her life bearing the relation to Christ, of a ray to the sun; bright, shining, useful, though unnoticed. Accompanying her loving and beloved husband along his benighted path of professional life, as divine providence opened it before him, everywhere she was received with confidence and parted from with regret; her social qualities being so winning, pleasant and true. Yes, hers was a lovely life, and a consolation to now a widow, who, in her Christian faith. When we stood mournfully around the open grave, saw the burial case descend, and the earth gently filled in upon it; we knew that we were but interfering something that belonged to her who loved, and from earthly cares and griefs to that calm and blessed rest that "remains for the people of God."

To be sure, some of us had been present at a much more cheerful assembly, when she gave her pure hand to one whom she loved and honored, to walk in holy companionship the pilgrimage of life, and to the very end, unlighted by faith, how far, how incomparably brighter than the sun! Yet now her pilgrimage is ended; all the bitterness that unerring wisdom saw it needed to put into her cup has been drained, and she has been led to the fountain of living water, and to the undisturbed repose of heaven. And we, who were so much to her, as to her own calamity had overtaken her and us. No calamity has occurred to her. Never was she so beautiful, so blessedly uncompensated, so completely happy as now. And as to us, how can the entire happiness and unalloyed glory of one so much loved by the glory of the other, who, after a brief absence from his son's sick room, where they had been talking of Mrs. B.'s illness, returned under circumstances that excited the son's apprehensions, he acquired of his father if he had any bad news. "O no," he said, "good news; your sister is in heaven!" So the aged Christian spoke. "We have a desire to depart," he said, "having a desire to depart." "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we would be gathered to him who is the Father of our spirits, and we shall be with him forever." "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we would be gathered to him who is the Father of our spirits, and we shall be with him forever." "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we would be gathered to him who is the Father of our spirits, and we shall be with him forever."

Where she is "Safe in the arms of Jesus?" And, addressing ourselves to our journey, we will pursue our way to the blessed reunion that awaits us. "In the quiet of the skies; In the Sabbath of our God." What we call the death of Mrs. Brackett, occurred in the midst of her family; all save one, having been permitted the privilege of being with her in the last earthly hour; which closed not only with a struggle, but with the spreading of her own sweet smile upon her countenance, and through kind words by the glory of the other side of the river breaking upon her eyes she had quiet crossed over. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1880.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, H. G. H. is spoken of as the successor to Secretary Thompson, who has accepted the position of the Presidency of the American portion of the Panama Canal Company.

The impression now is that no changes will be made in the federal offices of the 8th Virginia district, in consequence of the Bayly Mosby embroilings.

The Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway Company refused yesterday to receive tickets sold by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Chalmers, representative from the shoe string district of Mississippi, whom the radicals propose to exclude from his seat in the next Congress because the canvassers complied with the letter of the election law, has arrived. He says his election was perfectly fair, and according to law, and that he is as much entitled to his seat as any other member of the House.

Minister Wayland.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—While Rev. Dr. Goodell, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, was passing along Tenth street, between Pine and Chestnut streets, early last evening, he was assailed by two or three ruffians, knocked down and badly beaten and carried to the head. The attack was evidently for the purpose of robbery; but the Doctor's officers frightened his assailants, and they escaped before any arrests could be made.

Magnificent Structure Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The conservatory of J. Gould, at Livingston, on the Hudson, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the country, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$100,000.

Prince Jerome Napoleon's Paper.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The first number of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte's new paper has been issued. It contains an assertion of the right of the Napoleonic dynasty, represented by Prince Jerome.

Shooting into a Crowd.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Clara Morris police patrol last night, near Irishtown, fired on a body of men whom they suspected were about to attack a house. One man, who was seriously wounded, was arrested.

The Weather.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 11.—The weather last night was the coldest experienced in this section for years. Ice formed to the thickness of 10 inches.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The stock market is very irregular, but the fluctuations and general run have been merely fractional.

New Artie Expedition.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Royal Geographical Society are considering a plan for a new Artie expedition.

Dead.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 11.—Edward Tennyson Taylor, a member of the Third Coast Naval Engineers died here last night.

LOCAL OPTION.—A letter from Front Royal, Warren county, in the Blue Ridge Echo, says:

"This temperance move has been a great failure here. We were informed that whiskey and all sorts of 'spirits' could be procured, notwithstanding local option. No one has been so far as to procure it, but it can always be procured. In fact, the 'spirit of hell,' as we have heard it called, has become more abundant and can be sold cheaper since dealers pay no license."

THE TESSERA.—The arrhaba was a tessera or keystone, formed by breaking a piece of money in two. The etymology of the word shows distinctly that the Romans borrowed the custom of these pledges from the ancient Israelites, for it is derived from the word araban, a pledge.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

GEORGE W. FRANCIS

Is opening a full line of

XMAS TOYS

at his Chalmers and Housefurnishing store, which he will sell cheap as any one else; also a line of Vases and Toilet Sets. He desires his friends and the public generally to examine his stock before making their purchases.

GEORGE W. FRANCIS,

Corner King and St. Asaph sts., Alexandria, Virginia.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

STORY ON KING STREET FOR RENT.—The THREE STORY BRICK STORE No. 21 King street, running back to Market alley, sep16 C. C. STOOT & SONS.

FOR RENT.—THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Prince street, at its intersection with Patrick street, now occupied by Mrs. Lee. Possession given 1st Nov'r. sep14 JOHN H. BRENT.

FOR RENT.

The comfortable FRAME DWELLING, on the east side of St. Asaph street, between Cameron and Queen, containing water, gas, heater, and all modern conveniences. Possession given at once. For terms, etc., apply at this office. oct

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The desirable and roomy STORE and WAREHOUSE No. 67 Cameron street, lately occupied by E. B. Lawson & Co. Apply to sep16 R. M. LAWSON.

JANNEY'S FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.—The formula given below is based upon an experience of many years, and is well adapted to either Wheat, Corn, Potatoes or Tobacco. Formula: 20 lbs Pure Dissolved Slaughter House Bones, 150 lbs Sulphate Potash, 35 lbs Sulphate Magnesia, 15 lbs Sulphate Ammonia.

Price \$10. For use the above formula should be mixed with sufficient dry mud, decayed vegetable matter, or stable manure to make one ton in weight. The compost may be used immediately after mixing, but it is improved by being allowed to remain some days under shelter, in order that the bone and chemicals may thoroughly commingle and pervade the mass. Apply by means of a drill from 100 to 300 pounds to the acre. The above price is net cash for the formula, delivered free on board the cars or steamboat in Alexandria, Va. sep16 JANNEY & CO., Nos. 79 and 162 King street.